SERIOUS ILLNESS AMONG THE MEN, WHO WERE MAINLY LABORERS, WITH SOME SOL-DIERS-TEN HAVE DIED FROM

MALARIAL FEVER Portsmouth, N. H., July 15.-The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, in command of Captain Charles F. Cotton, from Santiago de Cuba, having on board 1,008 Spanish prisoners, arrived in Portsmouth Harbor and dropped anchor about three miles from the centre of the city at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The port physician boarded the vessel, and in company with the Spanish doctor made an inspection.

His visit disclosed the fact that nearly half of those on board are ill. Six Spaniards died on the passage from Santiago to Portsmouth another death occurred this forenoon after the cruiser reached this port, and three more also died last night. There were forty serious cases in the sick bay, and forty equally as bad in

All these patients are said to be victims of malarial fever, with which disease also those who died were affected. These facts have been reported to the authorities at the navy yard, and the four physicians there will make a further inspection of the vessel and determine whether or not she shall be sent to quarantine. Owing to these conditions, nothing has been done in the line of preparations for landing the troops. The trip from Santiago north was without unusual incident aside from the sickness and death referred to.

PRISONERS FROM SPANISH TROOPS.

oners as they were sent to the rear by the land more of the Spaniards captured in the battle in stroyed, some seven hundred of whom are now prisoners on Seavey's Island, having been landed there from the cruiser St Louis.

It was learned soon after the Harvard reached here that this was not the case, but that nearly all those who arrived this morning were captured in skirmishes which occurred soon after the American troops landed in Cuba, and continued as they advanced toward Santiago. Some of them were the remnant of the force upon which the Rough Riders charged, with such terrible destruction to both sides, on their march from Siboney, but the majority were laborers and other attaches of the Spanish troops, who were engaged in the construction of the trenches and other works of defence be-

They were a sorry-looking lot, even those who were not ill, as seen from the deck of a tug alongside to-day, and were in a far worse condition than those who came on Sunday. While Admiral Cervera's men showed many signs of privation, those seen to-day were tattered and unkempt. Their clothing was torn and stained with blood and mud, while in physical appearance there seemed to be hardly a man able to care for himself, and it was easy to believe the physician's word that half of the 1,008 were

THE TROUBLE ON BOARD THE HARVARD. It was impossible for an outsider to get into closer communication with the Spaniards than could be accomplished from the tug which took Dr. F. S. Towle, the port physician, down to the cruiser. Dr. Towle was the only one permitted to go on board the Harvard. Dr. David C. Lewis, U. S. N., of the Harvard, received Dr. Towle on board the cruiser, and the informal examination was begun at once. Meanwhile some of the Spaniards and those on board the some of the Spaniards and those on board the tug were engaged in a necessarily limited examination of each other. There seemed to be some lack of confidence on the part of each, but it did not last long, and from one or two of the prisoners who possessed a small stock of English an attempt was made to gain some information about the condition of those on board

and their experiences before and since leaving

The effort was almost a total failure owing.

the enort was almost a training of the spaniards than to their apparently sullen disposition. Inquirers learned practically nothing of the incidents of the voyage, nor from the position. Inquirers learned practically hotmes of the incidents of the voyage, nor from the Spaniards, at least, of the trouble which becurred among the prisoners on board the Harvard, in which the crew of the vessel were compelled to fire on the captives with fatal effect.

Later, however, a brief interview was obtained with a seaman of the cruiser. He said it was as much as his head was worth to mention the incident, but he stated that the Spaniards were so ugly that the officers feared trouble. It came the first evening after they all had arrived on board. They were at mess under the usual guard. The officers of the ship were all forward at the time. The cause of the trouble did not appear, but without warning the Spaniards made a rush on the guard. The officer in command, without hesitating an instant, gave the command to fire. Nearly a score of the rioters fell, six of them having been killed, and twelve were wounded, but none of score of the rioters fell, six of them having been killed, and twelve were wounded, but none of them so seriously that death is likely to follow. The volley was effective, and the prisoners were soon subdued. They made no further trouble. SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE MEN.

Doctors Towle and Lewis spent about half an hour in an inspection of the Harvard this forenoon. Then they left the Harvard, and on the tug proceeded direct to the navy yard, where a report was made to Admiral Carpenter. Dr. Lewis stated that of the 1,008 prisoners only one was a line officer—Lieutenant-Commander Juan B. Aznor. As to the physical conditions, the report of Dr. Lewis indicated a prevalence of disease which was considered

The fact that seven deaths had occurred, one being no more remote than to-day, while three other probably fatal cases were on board, and that eighty men were seriously ill, were noted, and it was decided to send the yard physicians to make a systematic and thorough inspection of the vessel at once. Dr. Lewis stated that he thought the disease was nothing worse than malarial fever, which had proved unusually severe on account of the exposure and privation to which the men had been subjected in

It was learned that those who had constructed and occupied the trenches in front of Santiago had suffered most severely. Although acclimated, the unusual labor and lack of food caused a condition readily susceptible to the malarial conditions resulting from the drenching rains and sleeping in water-soaked excavations. Captain Cotton of the Harvard, during Ir. Towle's visit this forenoon, spoke of the condition of the Spaniards when they came aboard the vessel at Santiago. He said they were half starved and wholly exhausted, and as nearly dead as men could be and still move. Others who saw the prisoners at that time agreed that it was almost beyond belief that men in such a state could continue to exist.

As quickly as possible, in view of the evidence, the preliminaries were completed, and at 11:30 o'clock Drs. Lewis and Towle and Medical Inspector Remus C. Persons, who is in charge of the prisoners at Camp Long, left the navy yard on a tug for the Harvard. They were under orders from Admiral Carpenter to make a thorough diagnosis of each case of fever on board and then inspect most carefully all other campaign. was learned that those who had constructed

a thorough diagnosis of each case of fever of board, and then inspect most carefully all other

REPORT OF PHYSICIANS.

The doctors completed their examination this afternoon, and at once presented their report to Admiral Carpenter. The joint finding of the physicians was to the effect that there was nothing more serious on board than malarial

After a consultation it was thought best not to take the men off the ship to-night, but the work of landing will be undertaken at 9 o'clock to-morrow forenoon and will be accomplished as quickly as possible. As soon as the Spanlards have been removed the Harvard will be thoroughly disinfected.

The least two of the Spanlards that died on the

thoroughly disinfected.

The last two of the Spaniards that died on the voyage were buried as the Harvard was entering the harbor this morning. The bodies were wrapped in the Spanish flag, and as they disappeared beneath the water the usual salute of three guns was fired by their guard. The bodies of the others had been accorded military honors. On board the Harvard was a foreign officer, who was in the American lines at the land battle of Santiago. In speaking of the event he complimented the Americans most highly on

This Hot

weather, Lundborg's Cologne will be found cooling and refreshing.

the way they fought, saying it was one of the fiercest conflicts in history.

The tenth death among the Spanish prisoners occurred this afternoon, and, like the others, it was ascribed to malarial fever. The bodies of

the two prisoners who died this morning were sewed up in canvas bags and taken down the harbor and out to sea six miles, where they were consigned to the deep with the usual

It seems to be generally agreed that the fever on board the big cruiser is not of a contagious type, for if such was the case the Harvard would have immediately been ordered away

would have immediately been ordered away from the city. This has not been done, while, on the contrary Rear-Admiral Carpenter stated that all the prisoners will be landed at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning without fall. It will probably take a number of days to completely disinfect the Harvard. In addition to the port physician, Dr. A. C. Heaffenger, a naval physician also visited the crulser and looked over the sick. Their report was forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington.

LOG OF THE OREGON.

HER SPLENDID PERFORMANCE ON HER CRUISE FROM PUGET SOUND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 15.-The unparalleled performance of the battl-ship Oregon in cruising fifteen thousand miles to take an active part in The Harvard left Santiago on Sunday at 4 | the war against Spain, so speedily followed by p. m., and made fair progress. For some time her magnificent race past the American fleet in before that she had been receiving pris- pursuit of the Cristobal Colon less than two weeks ago, now to be rewarded by flying the forces of the United States. There was an im- commander-in-chief's flag in transferring the pression here that the Harvard was bringing seat of hostilities to Spain itself, has scarcely been fully appreciated, though it has evoked the which the fleet of Admiral Cervera was de- applause of the world, until to-day, when the steam log of the vessel reached Commodore Melville, to be filed in the records of the Navy Department, in accordance with regulation

This official volume, with its hundreds of entries relating to every minor occurrence in the engine-room of the superb vessel since the first of the year, constitutes the most remarkable proof of the high efficiency and peerless capabilities of a warship that ever existed. Extracts showing simply the main results of the Oregon's run from Puget Sound, where the vessel was in dock at the time the Maine was blown up, to her arrival at Jupiter Inlet about two months later, will permit of a more accurate statement of her wonderful endurance than has been possible up to the present time.

She left Puget Sound on March 6, arriving at San Francisco on March 9, making 826 knots in 72 hours, averaging 11.48 knots an hour.

Left San Francisco on March 19, arriving at Callao, Peru, on April 4, covering 4,112 knots in 375 hours, averaging 10.96 knots an hour.

Left Callao on April 7, arriving at Tamar on April 16, a run of 2,550 knots, at the rate of 11.9

April 16, a run of 2,550 knots, at the face of Ark
knots an hour.

Left Tamar on April 17, arriving at Sandy
Point the same afternoon, covering 131 knots in
9 hours, an average of 14.6 knots an hour.

Left Sandy Point on April 21, arriving at Rio
de Janiero on April 30, making 2,148 knots in
2214 hours, at the rate of 10.16 knots an hour.

Left Rio May 5, reaching Bahia May 8, 749.7
knots; time, 744 hours; rate, 10.09 knots.

Left Bahia May 10, reaching Barbadoes, 2,228
knots away, on May 17, averaging 11.54 knots
for 1914 hours.

knots away, on any for 1914 hours.

Left Barbadoes on the homestretch May 19, and reported off Jupiter Inlet on the 24th, a run of 1,666 knots in 141½ hours, at an average rate of 11.27 knots an hour.

The total distance covered from Puget Sound to Jupiter was 14,510.9 knots, and during this time the ship consumed 3,908.84 tons of coal. The chief engineer of the Oregon, whose ability and experience made possible the unprecedented record attained on this memorable voyage, was Robert W. Milligan, who entered the service as third assistant engineer at the beginning of the Civil War, and has risen through all grades until he assumed command of the Oregon's engineroom, two years ago.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

REPORT THAT COLONEL BARRER OF THE FIRST

San Francisco, July 15 .- "The Call" says it has been practically decided to appoint Colonel T. H.
Barber, of the 1st New-York Regiment military
governor of Hawaii. The appointment, however,
will be only temporary, as Colonel Barber has been
assured that his regiment will go to the Philippines
as soon as the War Department can relieve it from
carrison duty.

Point. He was born in England, and was appointed to West Point from this State, and was graduated in 1867. He became a second lieutenant in the Artillery, and was stationed at Fort Hamilton at the Military Academy from 1870 to 1872, and was afterward at Fort Adams. Rhode Island, where he became popular. After absence on leave in Europe for a few years he returned in 1881, and was aide-decamp to Major-General Hancock until 1885. He resigned in July, 1885.

AT THE CONNECTICUT CAMP.

THE FIRST REGIMENT RETURNS TO ITS HOME STATE.

Camp Haven, Niantic, Conn., July 15 (Special). The whole of the 1st Regiment is now encamped on the plain west of the 3d Regiment. Companies this evening and were received with enthusiasm as they marched from the station. The scene at retreat to-night was inspiring. Two infantry regiments and two artillery batteries were in line the parade ground.

Many visitors were in camp, chiefly from Hart-

ford and New-Britain, relatives of the 1st Regi-ment boys, who came to welcome them back from summer-resort duty in Maine and to speed them on their coming journey to sterner work in the

South.

After supper to-night the Niantic River was alive
After supper to-night the Niantic River was alive
with members of the batteries. The proximity of
this stream is greatly appreciated by the soldiers.
Colonel Burdett expects to have the list Regiment
ready to start for Camp Alger on Monday.

INCREASES IN POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Washington, July 15.-The Postoffice Department officials are much gratified at the showing made in the comparison of postal receipts for the fiscal years of 1897 and 1898. The total receipts for 189 fifty of the principal postoffices were \$2.554.357, while the year just closed brought in \$3.295.895 at the same offices, an increase of \$391.580, or 19 per cent. The largest percentage of increase was omaha, 49.2. The increases at some of the prin

her minuse and	Fer cen
New-York	11
New-York	30
	7
Chicago \$10,777 Philadelphia \$22,424	10.
	15
	- 3
	+0
Baltimore Ss.626 San Francisco So. \$6.661	17
San Francisco \$6,661 Pittsburg	
Pittinout a mare:	
The decreases were:	Per cen
Penvidence, R. L	1
Penvidence, R. L	195

KIECKHOFER MUST STAND TRIAL.

Washington, July 15.-In the District Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Bingham overruled the demurrer to the indictments against F. J. Kieckdemurrer to the indictments against F. J. Kieck-hofer, formerly disbursing clerk and chief of the Bureau of Accounts in the State Department, and the case will now be set for trial. Kieckhofer is charged with, at different times, appropriating for his own use Government funds, amounting in the aggregate to \$40.652.

LEWIS SEEKS MILITARY HONORS. Washington, July 15.-Representative James H. Lewis, of Washington, to-day tendered his services as a field officer in the Volunteer Army, and feels assured unless prevented by a peace movement, of an appointment as inspector of ordnance.

WAR CALENDAR.

Feb'ry..1s MAINE BLOWN UP. 17 Court of Inquiry appo 21 Inquiry begun.

March., 7 Fifty-million-dollar oill for National defence introduced in House.

8 Bill passed by House.
9 Bill passed by Senate.
12 Oregon leaves San Francisco for Cuba.
28 Maine inquiry report sent to Congress.

April... 5 CONSUL-GENERAL LEE RECALLED.
10 Consul-General Lee leaves Cuba.
11 President McKinley asks authority to in-

tervene in Cuba.

19 Congress passes intervention resolutions.
20 ULTIMATUM SENT TO SPAIN.
21 Spain sends passports to Minister Woodford.
22 PROCLAMATION OF CUBAN BLOCKADE.

Virst prize captured by the Nashville.

THE PRISIDENT CALLS FOR 125,000
VOLUNTEERS.

State of war declared to have existed since the 21st.

Great Britain and staly proclaim neu-27 Admiral Sampson bombards Matanzas. 28 Commodere Dewey's fleet sails from Hong Kong for Manila.

May.... 1 COMMODORE DEWEY SINKS THE SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA.

11 First American blood shed at Cienfuegos and Cardenas.

Dewey made a Rear-Admiral.

General Merritt selected to lead expedi-

General Merritt selected to lead expedi-tion to Philippines.

Admiral Sampson bombards San Juan. Spanish fleet reaches Martirique.
Cervera's squadron reaches Santiago.
Charleston valls for Manila.
Oregon reaches Key West.
Second call for volunteers.
First Manila expedition starts.
Forts at the entrance of Santiago Harbor bombarded.

Juse ... & MERRIMAC SUNK AT SANTIAGO. . 3 MERRIMAC SUNK AT SANTIAGO.

1 Caimanera bombarded.
10 Marines land near Guantanamo.
11 Four Americans killed near Guantanamo in first land fight of the war.
14 GENERAL SHAFTER'S ARMY SAILS
15 Camara's fleet sails from Cadiz.
15 Shafter's army arrives off Santiago.
15 Shafter's army lands at Haiquiri.
16 FIGHT OF THE ROUGH RIDERS AT
17 Decision to send fleet to Spain announced.
18 PANISH OUTWORKS AT SANTIAGO

July..... 1 SPANISH OUTWORKS AT SANTIAGO CARRIED BY ASSAULT.

War Revenue law goes into effect.

3 CERVERA'S PLEET DESTROYED.

5 Camara enters Suez Canal.

6 Hobson and ble associates exchanged.

8 Camara start.

BIG CAMP AT NEWPORT NEWS.

SITE INSPECTED WHERE AN ARMY CORPS MAY AWAIT PEACE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport News, Va., July 15.-That twenty thousand United States soldlers will be encamped near this city in a few days is practically settled. Major Flagler has been detailed by the War Department to view the vicinity of Newport News for the purpose of encamping the Fourth Army Corps of twenty thousand men here, awaiting the issue of permanent peace ne gotiations between this country and Spain or until the close of the rainy season in Cuba and

Major Flagler arrived here this morning, and spent the day in company with L. B. Manville, superintendent of the Old Dominion Land Company, in inspecting a tract of land one mile above the city. This land is on the water-main leading to the city, and hesides offering good water for the troops the location is high, dry

and healthy.

Major Fingler expressed himself as highly pleased with the spot as an ideal camp ground, and says he will strongly recommend it as such to the Government. The troops which will be encamped here will be from Chickamauga and Charleston.

REMOVING THE MINES.

SOME WILL BE EXPLODED: OTHERS TAKEN UP AND STORED.

Washington, July 15-General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has received a number of dispatches from his officers in charge of engineer districts, indicating the manner in which the submarine mines sunk in the harbors and rivers are to be removed in accordance with the orders from the War Department.

Colonel Samuel M. Mansfield, in charge at Boston, says that some of the mines will be removed, and others will be destroyed.

Bay, says he intends to explode some of those

Major S. S. Leach, in charge of the district in the waters in those localities, and

Major Adams, in charge at New-York, intends to take up the mines in that locality and anchor them in a safe place for the present. Captain C. E. Gillate, in charge at Savannah, will take up the mines and store them. General Wilson has received a protest from a citizen of New-York City against removing the

NOT NECESSARY TO EXPLODE THEM.

The work of removing the mines from New-York Harbor has been begun. It was at first the intention of Major Henry Adams, of the Engineers Corps, to explode the mines, and this would have made necessary a delay in the work of removal for some time, as, in accordance with the Govern-ment order, Major Adams was required to have on ment order, Major Adams was required to have on hand materials for replacing an equal number of mines at a moment's notice. He has now found, however, that it will not be necessary to explode the mines, but that they can be removed safely and stored for future use. The work of removal was begun at Sandy Hook and Willets Point Major Adams declines to say whether all the mines will be taken up. He says that it will take about as long to remove them as it did to piace them in position. The harbor regulations, so far as the passage of vassels in and out of the harbor at night, is concerned, will remain in force for the present.

.... TO CLEAR BOSTON SHIP CHANNELS. Boston, July 15.-As a result of a careful inspection of the harbor with its mines in place, Colonel L. M. Mansfield, who has charge of the harbor de-fences, has decided that at present only the ship channels may be cleared of mines, providing ves-sels will stick to the channels.

BRIDGEPORT'S FLAG FOR HER BATTERY. Fort Griswold, Groton, Conn., July 15 (Special). officials from Bridgeport, the home of Battery B.

Heavy Artillery, Connecticut Volunteers, now sta-tioned here, presented to the battery a beautiful flag. The presentation was made by Mayor Taylor of Bridgeport. With a few appropriate words he handed the flag to Captain Breckbill, on behalf of With a few appropriate words he the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of his Captain Breckbill had come down from Fort Ad-

Captain Breckbill had come down from Fort Adams. Newport, to accept the flag. He is on courtmartial duty at the fort, having taken to that post five members of Battery B for trial. The men are Sergeants Auld, Corporal Hoyt and Privates Smith, Langan and Reycroft. Auld and Hoyt are charged with being absent from the post without leave, and Smith, Langan and Reycroft with insubordination and using abusive and threatening language to the officers. They have been in irons in the guardhouse for several days. Private Reycroft's case is the most scrious. He threatened to kill Captain Breckbill.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET.

The philosophic Frenchman who remarked, as the esult of long and varied experiences, that nothing happened save the unexpected, must have embraced in his round of experiences the stock market. No other statement would so fully characterize the course of the Stock Exchange yesterday. After the glorious news of Santiago's surrender and the remarkable exhibit of popular confidence in the war loan, by which it was subscribed more than six times over, it was believed that the market would continue yesterday the upward course which marked the close of the previous day. The London market appeared to respond freely to the favorable war news, but even the influence of this failed to check the downward tendency here caused by the effort to realize by those who had bought in anticipation of favorable tidings from the seat of war. Taken altogether, the record of the day was one of declines. Metropolitan Street Railway went off six points, but recovered one before the closing hour. Consolidated Gas went off two and a quarter points. Sugar Refining closed one and a half points below opening figures. One of the features of the market for outside securities was the decline in Standard Oil. It opened at 47, and by 2 o'clock had fallen off to 40. There was then a reaction, and the closing figures were 410 to 412.

The anthractic coal stocks all showed weakness in the regular market. The closing was at about the lowest figures of the day all along the line. times over, it was believed that the market would

Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

A Philadelphia party who refilled Apollinaris bottles bearing the genuine labels, and also used counterfeits of the Apollinaris labels, was recently imprisoned in Moyamensing Jail, Philadelphia.

Bottled only at the Spring, near Neuenahr, Rhenish Prussia.

GENERAL WORTH'S WOUNDS. ASSOCIATED CAPITAL BARRED.

HIS RETURN FROM CUBA WITH BULLET-HOLES IN BREAST AND ARM.

AT HIS HOME ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND-HIS PART IN THE CHARGE AT SAN JUAN.

Brigadier-General, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel, William S. Worth, of the 13th Regular Infantry, who was wounded in the charge of the Americans up the hill at San Juan, arrived in this city at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to his home at Governor's Island. General Worth travelled to Jersey City on the Baltimore and Ohio line. He was met at Jersey City by his wife and



BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. S. WORTH. Who has returned wounded from the front.

was taken to the pler next to the Barge Office at South Ferry, whence the little ferryboats run to Governor's Island. The announcement of General Worth's promotion was made yesterday Before the outbreak of the war General Worth

as stationed at the headquarters of the Departwas stationed at the headquarters of the Department of the East, at Governor's Island. He was one of the most popular officers on the island, and there was not a single person, from the prisoners confined there up, who did not accord to him a hearty welcome yesterday. Before he left his post for the front he was a splendid specimen of physday, weakened by loss of blood and severe wounds, It is only by a miracle that he was not killed outspent one, hit him in the left breast in a slanting and glancing off on to his right arm, where it caused a double fracture above the elbow. Another bulle bit him in the breast. The wounds in the breast although being very painful, and up to the present time not healed, are not considered dangerous by the surgeons. The General's right arm is perfectly helpless, and is likely to remain so for some time. General Worth's arm was set at Siboney, after an Major Daniel W. Lockwood, Narragansett eight-mile ride, which was extremely painful him. He was carried from Santiago by the City of Washington to Old Point Comfort, where he Major S. S. Leach, in charge of the district comprising New-London, New-Haven. Bridge- of Company B, 13th Infantry. Keller was also

took the train for New-York. He was accommore effect upon him than has a mosquito bite, as he was one of the most energetic of those around The General himself said to a Tribune reporter who saw him on the boat that it was hard to helieve that Keller had received a nasty wound in

when the boat with teneral worth on barrived at the landing stage of Governor's Island, everybody upon the island who found it possible to do so was there to meet him. He wore the ordinary fatigue uniform, his right arm, in splints, resting in a sling across his breast at right angles. The sentry and soldiers at the island greeted him with a left-hand salute, on account of the dis-abling of his right arm, and he replied with a similar salute. Among the officers at the landing-place was General Gillespie, who greeted General bravery at San Juan. Even the old letter-carrier of the island, the oldest soldier in the service of the United States, was there, and was specially the United States, was the Central It was only a few brief sentences that his medical attendants allowed him to speak, and he was taken, as quickly as possible, to his home, where admittance was

sellowed him to speak, and he was taken, as quickly as possible, to his home, where admittance was absolutely refused to every one. Dr. Sprague, his nepnew, who is attending him, said that although his condition was not dangerous. General Worth was still weak, and would have to remain quiet for several days.

In the absence of General Worth, Keller, his orderly, represented him in speaking to the crowd of persons who were desirous of obtaining particulars. Keller said that General Worth took a leading part in the storming of the hill at San Juan. When Colonel Wykoff fell, the General, then lieutenant-colonel, was the next in command, and, after stopping for a minute to receive the dying words of Colonel Wykoff, he ran on, and led the charge. When General Worth was wounded he did not fall or stop, but kept right on. His sword, which he was waving to encourage the men, dropped from his helpless right hand. He just stooped to pick it up, and waved it in his left hand. In a little while, however, the loss of blood compelled General Worth to retire, and he was carried to the rear. He did not lose consciousness at sill, but the journey of eight miles to the coast caused him to suffer terr.hly.

Keller had some interesting things to say with reference to the charge in general. He declared that the commanding officer desired the Cubans to go on in front to do the work of cutting the barbed-wire fences, but they were afraid, and refused, and they were artfully placed at points where they would be least expected. They were not made of ordinary barbed wire by any means, but were elaborately put together. In some places they were twisted together like ropes, which were so thick that one could not put a finger between. The wire-cutters with which the Americans were supplied were not made for anything more than ordinary wire, and in consequence a great deal of time was spent in the cutting. All the time the Spaniards were canched the top of the hill. I guess we showed them what rapid firing really was. We showed them what ra

PEORIA PROUD OF ITS NAMESAKE. Peoria, Ill., July 15.-The Mayor of Peoria

and Board of Trade telegraphed congratulations to-day to Lieutenant T. W. Ryan, commanding the auxiliary gunboat Peoria, for its recent achievements. The boat was named after this city at the request of its citisens, and the people are proud of the record it has made

WAR BONDS LARGELY OVERSUBSCRIBED IN SMALL AMOUNTS.

Washington, July 15 .- In speaking of the bond ssue to-day, Secretary Gage said that accurate figures could not be made up for a number of days, The first issue of the bonds would be made July 26. and from that time forward daily shipments would

Engraving and Printing. Secretary Gage has made public the following

statement:

It may now be considered as a settled fact that no allotment of bonds can be made to banks, corporations or other forms of associated capital. The subscriptions made by individuals receive preference under the law, and the aggregate of individual subscriptions is far in excess of the total amount of bonds offered. In fact, no allotment to individual subscriptions will be possible where such subscriptions are in excess of \$5.00. That is to say, the full \$500,000,000 has been subscribed for by individuals amounts of about \$5.000 or less. In due course subscribers, to whom allotments will be made, will be officially advised of the fact, and all these fortunate ones ought to receive such advice by August 1, or at latest, for the most remote points, by August 2. Subscribers who may by this announcement be informally advised that they are entitled to allotments are requested to wait official notice before making payments. The official notice will cover full particulars as to how to make parment, and thus misunderstanding and detanguments will be avoided. The bonds will not begin to draw interest until August 1.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said to-night that

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said to-night that corrected figures show the total subscriptions to th war bond issue amounts in round numbers, including syndicate bids, to \$1,365,000,000. Mr. Vanderlip stated that those subscriptions for amounts below \$5,000 will be allotted, those for exactly that amount will be awarded part of it, and the subscriptions for more than \$5,000 will be rejected. The subscriptions for amounts above \$500 will amount to \$770,000,000.

UNSUCCESSFUL BIDDERS FOR BONDS. CHECKS RETURNED TO BANKS AND CORPORA-

The banks and other corporations whose bids for bonds were in excess of the amount to which the allotment is limited, owing to the large amount received in smaller sums, began to receive back yesterday their checks of 2 per cent on the amount sought to be secured. With the checks came the formal notice that the entire loan had been taken up before their subscriptions became available

It is expected that the delivery of the bonds will begin by July 26, and with them will be sent to the time they forwarded their money up to August 1. The conclusion of those most familiar with the subject was that there was little likelihood of subscribers whose investments were in excess of \$3,000 sharing in the allotment. The best estimates placed the total number of small subscribers at 236,000. The larger subscriptions, including those of banks and syndicates, brought the grand total up to fully 300,000. Subscriptions to a considerable amount in the \$500 class were rejected because their good faith was questioned.

The cost to the Government of floating the loan The cost to the Government of floating the loan and making it truly popular will be about one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the total amount, and the total cost, including the printing and distribution of the bonds extra clerk hire and the other matters to be attended to, will be about \$4,000,000. The payment for the bonds upon which 2 per cent has been deposited can be made within ten days after the receipt of notice of the allotment. It is thought that the allotments will be delayed so that the withdrawal of funds from the money market to make the payments may be graded, and any stringency will thereby be avoided.

Whether another issue of bonds will be made will depend upon the development of the war. In any event, it is not expected before fall, and advantage may be taken of the issue of \$100,000,000 in Treasury certificates to delay it until the new year.

QUESTIONS UNDER THE WAR TAX LAW. DECISIONS MADE BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE

decided and the local revenue officers enlightened. While they are becoming conversant with their duties and are mastering the details of the new law there is yet a shortage of stamps, especially pro-There was the usual large crowd at Collector Treat's office yesterday, and the line extended

One of the most important decisions yet given by Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott was received by Collector Treat yesterday, and relates to commission brokers. It is to the effect that commission merchants who solicit trade and handle goods for others are required to pay taxes as commission brokers. Commercial travellers, however, are exempt, as they have no habitat and

to tax under Schedule B in their hands prior to price as fixed by the manufacturer when selling at retail. If no retail price has been fixed heretofore, same, and the apothecary must be governed by such price in stamping all articles in his hands on July 1.

sidered in determining the retail value of the whole package, and the tax is imposed on the inclosure with its contents."

Another decision is to the effect that "samples of perfumery must be stamped before removal from place of manufacture, as the law taxes all goods removed for consumption. Importers or manufacturers may, however, take samples from a duly stamped package without restamping the same. In such case, however, the sample should have printed on it the words: This sample is taken from a duly stamped package."

The question has been raised in Wall Street whether it is necessary to affix a 25-cent stamp to a certificate of stock, in the case of a transfer of such certificate. Collector Treat holds that when the sales ticket is properly stamped, showing the legality of the sale, it entitles the holder to transfer the certificate on the company's books free of the charge of 25 cents, provided the holder's name is filled in on the certificate. It, however, any other than his name is filled in, or he gives power of attorney for the transfer, the 25-cent tax must be imposed.

San Francisco, July 15.-Referring to the gunboat Bennington, which sailed yesterday, "The Exam-

iner" says:

She will be heard from next at some port on Fuget Sound, possibly at Port Townsend. It is runored that definite knowledge has been received regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish privateer, of which considerable mention has been made. Several vessels laden with gold are expected from St. Michaels. The gunboat Wheeling was sent to that port some time since to guard American interest. Just how the two warships may act in conjunction is not given out, but it may be that the Bennington will divide the work of patrol duty with the Wheeling. The latter might cover part of the voyage with the treasure ships and the Bennington continue the journey to this or to the Sound ports.

SPANISH PRISONERS AS NEWS BULLETINS. "If the Government follows out its plans of returning the Spanish prisoners to Spain," said Chauncey M. Depew, "It will be the most convincing and far-reaching news bulletin that the Span-ish ever got hold of." Mr. Depew was in his office in the Grand Central Station yesterday for a short time. He was one of the first to suggest the return of Spanish prisoners to Spain, although he says he did not suggest it to the President, as has been reported. "If this is done," continued Mr. Depew, "the returned prisoners will percolate through "the returned prisoners will percolate through every part of Spain. They come from almost every family, and they will tell of the awful reverses met by the army and navy of Spain, and thus the Spain is people, which the Government has been keeping illusioned, will learn the truth. Moreover, the bugaboo of American cruelty and torture, which has been paraded in Spain, will be dissipated, and gradually Spain will get the whole truth. What the Government does not want is the return of these survivors, and I think, aside from answering a veratious question, it will be a diplomatic stroke to

ITALY'S SQUADRON OFF COLOMBIA.

DISPUTE OVER CERRUTI AWARD LIKELY TO BE SETTLED WITHOUT USE OF FORCE.

Washington, July 15 .- The State Department has been informed that the Italian squadron under Admiral Candiani has reached Colomblan waters, preparatory to making a demand on the Republic of Colombia for the immediate payment of \$250,000 awarded by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian citizen. It is not known that the squadron has as yet made the demand or that any force has been exerted. On the contrary, the Department has been officially advised that the Admiral's instructions are confined to making a demand for the "complete and speedy settlement" of the award made by the President of the United States. His instructions do not go to the extent of directing him to seize the custom-house

at Cartagena, as was at first reported. It is said by officials, however, that when a government directs an admiral to make a demand the appearance of his squadron is in it-self a demonstration of force and a threat that unless that settlement is made the squadron is unless that settlement is made the squadron is prepared to enforce settlement in a summary manner. Although the admirni is now prepared to exert force, the impression prevails at the State Department to-day that a settlement will be reached without the actual display of force. Although not officially admitted, the intimation is made that since Colombia requested the good offices of the United States these have been exerted to the extent of suggesting that a settlement is desirable.

AT THE CAMP OF ENGINEERS.

ALL THE MUSTERED MEN IN UNIFORM-HEALTH PRECAUTIONS OBSERVED.

Camp Townsend, near Peekskill, July 15 (Special). -With the exception of the 137 men who were yesentire 1st Regiment of Volunteer Engineers is in uniform. The civilian clothes the men wore to camp when they came as recruits have therefore lost their present usefulness to their owners, and orders were issued to-night directing that all such clothing should be sent off the post or destroyed to-morrow. If it is not otherwise disposed of it will be burned, under the direction of the officer of the day to-morrow afternoon. The 137 recruits will, of course, be exempt from the present action of the order, for, not being mustered in, they have not as yet drawn their uniforms. As many of the 137 recruits as have been retained in Captain Saw telle's company-Company M-will be mustered in the first thing to-morrow morning, and the re-mainder, who have been distributed among the other companies, will be sworn in individually as soon as Company M is mustered. As soon as the clothing schedules are completed and uniforms

drawn, the order will apply to them.

Beginning with to-morrow there will be a weekly inspection of quarters on Saturday afternoons, at 1:30 o'clock, by Colonel Griffin. Colonel Griffin has also instituted a system of a weekly disinfection of camp. This is a sort of precautionary measure, and not because of any disease lurking around the camp. During the summer encampments the State always fumigated the blankets and mattresses used by the State troops upon the weekly change of regiments, and Colonel Griffin is in a way fol-lowing out this system. Monday will see the system put in operation, and every Saturday morning thereafter the camp will be carefully gone

Besides this every man will be required to bathe underwear, and to air his bedding and raise his tent

Commissary Haskins went over to Peekskill this

Commissary Haskins went over to Peekskill this afternoon to post notices for proposals to supply the engineers with fresh meat.

In the Ordnance Department Acting Ordnance Officer Lieutenant H. H. R. Bishop, jr., got the accountements for the non-commissioned staffs, the blanket slings and haversacks to-day.

Leland T. Lane, of Troy, lately a private in Company A, 2d New-York Volunteer Infantry, which is stationed at present at Tampa, reported at camp to-day, having been transferred to the engineer regiment here. He was assigned to Company G, but having learned that he had been appointed a second lieutenant in the 20th New-York, he was granted a ten days furiough. He will have to be discharged from the United States service and mustered in as an officer if he accepts the lieutenancy.

corneral A. S. Downey, of Company A. one of the Cornell University graduates in the regiment was appointed acting sergeant-major of the 3d Battalion this evening.

First Lieutenant Maurice A. Viele, of Katonah, battalion adjutant of the 1st Battalion, is away on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene J. Spencer of the 3d Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers was a visitor at Colonel Griffin's headquarters to-day.

The officer of the day detailed for to-morrow is Captain William G. Ramsay. Officers of the guard: First Lieutenant J. G. Livingston and Second Lieutenant William Hopkins.

THE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

PARTMENT SHOWING THEIR PRES-ENT LOCATIONS.

Washington, July 15.—In the weekly bulletin issued by the War Department giving the stations of the volunteer troops, for the benefit of friends and relatives who wish to communicate with them. the following changes are noted over the last issue: Third Alabama Infantry, Mobile, Ala.; 8th Callfornia Infantry. San Francisco; battalion Call-fornia artillery. California; 1st Colorado Infantry as sailed for the Philippines; 1st Colorado Bat tery, Denver; ist Connecticut Infantry, Camp Al-ger; 3d Connecticut Infantry, Niantic, Conn.; lat District of Columbia Infantry, San Francisco; 1st Delaware Infantry, Middletown, Del.; 8d Georgia Infantry, Griffin, Ga.; 1st Illinois Infantry, Santiago; 6th Illinois Infantry, Santiago; 8th Infantry, Springfield, Ill.; 9th Illinois Infantry, Springfield, Ill.; 161st Indiana Infantry, Indianapolis; Iowa Battery, Des Moines, Iowa; 23d Kansas Infantry, Topeka, Kan.; 14th Kentucky Infantry, Lexington, Ky.; three Louisiana light batteries, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, Troop A. Maine Heavy Artillery, Fort Popham, Maine; Troops B. C and D. Augusta, Me.; 1st Maryland Infantry, Fort Monroe, Virginia; 5th Massa-chusetts Infantry, South Framingham, Mass.; chusetts Infantry, South Framingham, Mass.; 6th Massachusetts Infantry, Santiago; 1st Massachusetts Artillery, Quonsett, R. L.; 35th Michigan Infantry, Island Lake, Mich.; 15th Minnesota Infantry, St. Paul, Minn.; 3d Mississippi Infantry, Jackson, Miss.; 6th Missouri Infantry, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; 3d Nebraska Infantry, Jacksonville, Fla.; battalion of Nevada infantry, Carson City, Nev.; 3d New-Jersey Infantry, Pompton Lakes. N. J.; 4th New-Jersey Infantry, Sea Girt, N. J.; 1st New-York Infantry, California; 224 New-York Infantry, Port Slocum, N. Y.; 47th New-York Infantry, Fort Adams, R. I.; 2018t, 202d and 203d New-York Infantry, Hempstead, N. Y.; three light batteries are also at Hempstead, N. Y.; 3d North Carolina Infantry, Raleigh, N. C.; Russell Battalion, North Carolina Infantry, on its way to the Philippines; 8th Ohio Infantry, Santiago;

Battalion, North Carolina Infantry, on its way to the Philippines; sh Ohio Infantry, Santiago; 10th Ohio Infantry, Columbus, Ohio; Troops A and B. Oregon Light Battery, Portland, Ore; 2d Pennsyivania Infantry, Montchanin, Del. 14th Pennsyivania Infantry, Fort Mott, N. J. 15th Pennsyivania Infantry, Fort Mott, N. J. 15th Pennsyivania Infantry, Charleston, S. C. 18th Pennsyivania Infantry, Charleston, S. C. 18th Pennsyivania Infantry, Delaware City, Del. Philadelphia City, Pennsyivania Cavalry, Camp Alger; Governor's Troop, Pennsyivania Cavalry, Camp Alger; Governor's Troop, Pennsyivania Cavalry, and Sheridan Troop, Pennsyivania Cavalry, Camp Alger; Howas, Va.: Troops A and B. Rhode Island Light Battery, Quonsett Point, R. L. 2d South Carolina Infantry, Columbia, S. C.; heavy battery of South Carolina Artillery, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; 4th Tennessee Infantry, Nashville, Tonn.; 4th Texas Infantry, Austin, Tex.; Battery C. Utah Light Artillery, Salt Lake City, Ulah, 5th Virginia Infantry, Richmond, Va.; 1st Washington Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; bettalion of Washington Infantry, Charleston, W. Va.; 2d Wisconshi Infantry, Santiago; 3d Wisconshi Infantry, Santiago; 4th Wisconsin Light Battery, Madison, Wis.; 1st United States Volunteer Engineers, Chicago; 3d United States Volunteer Engineers, Chicago; 3d United States Volunteer Infantry, Gal-weston, Tex.; 2d United States Volunteer Infantry, Fredericksburg, Va.; 8th United States Volunteer Infantry, Fredericksburg, Va.; 8th United States Volunteer Infantry, Fredericksburg, Va.; 8th United States Volunteer Infantry, New-Orieans; 10th United States Volunteer Infantry, New-Orieans; 10t

OFFICERS OF SIXTY-NINTH DISMISSED.

RESULT OF COURT-MARTIAL OF MAJOR RAMSAY AND LIEUTENANT LEARY.

Tampa, Fla., July 15 -- Major Ramsay and Lieutenant Leary, of the 69th New-York Regiment, who were involved in a fight several weeks ago,

and for which a court-martial was held, were resterday dismissed from the service.